

FRENCH GAIN 2 TO 3 MILES ON 8-MILE FRONT ON THE SERRE

By the Associated Press.
LONDON, October 23, 1 p.m.—North-east of Laon French troops have reached the line of the Serre river, having made a gain of two to three miles on an eight-mile front.
PARIS, October 23.—On the Serre front last night the Germans met with heavy machine gun fire the efforts of the French to cross the Souche and Serre rivers, the war

HUNS TO BE STEADILY HAMMERED THROUGHOUT WINTER MONTHS

By the Associated Press.
WITH THE AMERICAN FORCES NORTHWEST OF VERDUN, October 23.—Unless they are saved by their plea for peace the Germans will be subjected to steady hammering along the greater part of the western front throughout the winter. Indications are that it is not intended to give them a breathing spell, notwithstanding weather conditions.
It is pointed out that decreased activity would enable the Germans to recuperate to such a degree as to make certain a prolongation of the struggle. During previous winters the enemy has been able to rest up his forces and replenish his supplies, especially ammunition, and there is no reason to believe he would not avail himself of the same opportunity now and to a much greater advantage.
Few Real Obstacles Expected.
There are two places on the front where it is conceded that military operations would be difficult, but it is virtually impossible, but American officers insist that 75 per cent of the front offers no real obstacle to the continuation of the fight. It is not questioned that operations will be slowed down, but even so, the advantage will be with the attacking side, especially since it is known that German material is growing scarcer.
Last winter was more severe than is ordinarily the case, and those responsible for plans of campaign calculate that, by the law of averages, the coming winter will be milder.

It is indicated that the Americans are settled indefinitely into their present positions, and their plan in the general program is well defined. It is to be expected that they will continue to deliver short, smashing blows against the pivotal center of the long sweeping line.
The big gains made between the American and the German lines, conceded to have been due in large measure to the menacing demonstration of the Americans and the enforced employment by the Germans of thirty divisions here. The enemy will be compelled to continue to man forces of men and material in front of Gen. Pershing's troops at the expense of other places, because to fail to hold the line between the Meuse and Grand Pre would endanger an enormous area.

YANKEE SPIRIT STILL HIGH

The spirit of the Americans is unbroken by the determined opposition of the Germans and both officers and men are ready to break through when they will break through to the vital connecting road extending westward toward Verdun.
Counter attacks by the Germans reflect the desperate character of their defense. Rugged, wooded hills which serve as natural aids are supplemented by the most elaborately constructed mine defenses on the western front. Around the big arc the lines of resistance converge as they approach Verdun.
The Americans they are almost within rifle shot of each other.

YANKEE DETERMINATION WINS IN CLEANING UP BOIS DE FORET

By the Associated Press.
WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY NORTHWEST OF VERDUN, Tuesday, October 23.—In the face of stubborn resistance, American forces today cleaned up Bois de Foret, just west of Briouille, capturing seventy-five prisoners, many of them machine gunners who fought to the last.
The fight for Bois de Foret began a week ago and has been one of the most stubborn since the beginning of the Meuse-Argonne offensive.
The Americans fought with determination. At times they fell back under terrific pressure and then came forward with all their might. On Monday they reached the line crossing the northern half of the wood and completed their task today. Among the prisoners were several officers. The enemy clung to the wood with tenacity, owing to the fact that the cleaning up of this place endangered the communications of the Germans to the north.
The towns of Briouille and Clercy-le-Pk in the German hands, and the Meuse and north of the American line, were reported to be burning.

FEARING IRREPARABLE DISASTER, Foe STANDS NORTH OF THE OISE

By the Associated Press.
Cablegram to The Evening Star and Chicago Daily News, Copyright, 1918.
WITH THE FRENCH ARMIES, October 23.—While retreating from the Belgian coast and north of the Oise, the Germans have determined resistance north of the Oise and along the Aisne, fearing irreparable disaster. The first French army under Gen. Debenedy continues to attack in liaison with the British. It is progressing normally despite frantic German opposition.
North of Laon the Germans are shelling the French lines and the rear with poison gas and high explosives. Explosions heard from the German lines where the enemy is retreating indicate an approaching retreat. The fourth and fifth French armies are active, and numerous combats between patrols are being fought along the Aisne. The enemy is retreating and attempting to cross the Aisne with a sustained machine gun fire.
German battalions attacking between Vouziers and Grand Pre have advanced, and numerous infantry regiments are reported to be in the hands of the French. The Germans are endeavoring to prevent it. Many enemy patrols and working parties are reported to be in the hands of the French. The struggle has been especially bitter in the hands of the French. The enemy seems to be resolved to hold until the last moment.
The miserable weather has further damaged the roads already partially ruined by the Germans. The delay in getting up the allied cannon, where the enemy is retreating, is strengthening the works of the "Hunding" line, where serious resistance may be expected.

OFFICIAL WAR REPORTS.

BRITISH.
October 23.—At an early hour this morning the British attacked on the Le Cateau-Solmes front and are reported to be making good progress.
October 22.—The British attacked on the Le Cateau-Solmes front and are reported to be making good progress.
October 21.—The British attacked on the Le Cateau-Solmes front and are reported to be making good progress.
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October 17.—The British attacked on the Le Cateau-Solmes front and are reported to be making good progress.
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October 14.—The British attacked on the Le Cateau-Solmes front and are reported to be making good progress.
October 13.—The British attacked on the Le Cateau-Solmes front and are reported to be making good progress.
October 12.—The British attacked on the Le Cateau-Solmes front and are reported to be making good progress.
October 11.—The British attacked on the Le Cateau-Solmes front and are reported to be making good progress.
October 10.—The British attacked on the Le Cateau-Solmes front and are reported to be making good progress.
October 9.—The British attacked on the Le Cateau-Solmes front and are reported to be making good progress.
October 8.—The British attacked on the Le Cateau-Solmes front and are reported to be making good progress.
October 7.—The British attacked on the Le Cateau-Solmes front and are reported to be making good progress.
October 6.—The British attacked on the Le Cateau-Solmes front and are reported to be making good progress.
October 5.—The British attacked on the Le Cateau-Solmes front and are reported to be making good progress.
October 4.—The British attacked on the Le Cateau-Solmes front and are reported to be making good progress.
October 3.—The British attacked on the Le Cateau-Solmes front and are reported to be making good progress.
October 2.—The British attacked on the Le Cateau-Solmes front and are reported to be making good progress.
October 1.—The British attacked on the Le Cateau-Solmes front and are reported to be making good progress.

ALLIED SURGEONS VISITING WASHINGTON.



Noted surgeons from Great Britain, France and Italy are making a tour of cities in the United States in the interest of allied surgery during the war. In the group, seated, are from left to right—Lieut. Col. George E. Brewer, U. S. A., who has been operating at the front; Sir Thomas Hynes of Dublin, surgeon to the king in Ireland; Dr. Franklin Martin, chairman general medical board, United States Council of National Defense; Prof. Raffaele Bastianelli, one of the best known surgeons in Rome; and Maj. Pierre Dural of Paris.

READY TO RETREAT IF NOT MOLESTED

WITH THE ALLIED ARMY IN FRANCE AND BELGIUM, October 23.—The attitude country between Valenciennes and Tournai is as barren as a desert as far as the personal property of the French inhabitants are concerned.
Liberated civilians say that the Germans are ready to retreat, but they are not to be molested. Apparently, the Germans are not to be molested.

GERMANS STAGGER UNDER THEIR LOOT WHILE RETREATING

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DEMAND AMNESTY AND LIEBKNECHT'S RELEASE

Independent Socialists, in Convention, Also Pass Resolutions Proposing a Republic.
AMSTERDAM, October 23.—Independent Socialists, meeting at the St. Janskerk, Remonstrant Church, to demand amnesty and Liebknecht's release.
The meeting, which was attended by several thousand of the independent socialists, passed resolutions proposing a republic.

FORMALLY TRANSFERRED TO POLISH AUTHORITIES

Part of Poland Occupied by Austrians Given Administration by Agreement Early in Year.
LONDON, October 23.—The Austrian authorities in the part of Poland occupied by the Austrians have formally handed over the administration to Polish authorities.

THINK INFLUENZA IS RECEDING HERE

(Continued from First Page.)
hospital, stated that there were 186 patients in the hospital at the present time, sixteen having been admitted during the night.
Thirteen doctors are in constant attendance, and out of forty graduate nurses registered there, only about twenty-five are on duty, the rest having failed to report.

CHILD'S WITHDRAWS TAX FOR BREAD AND BUTTER

Restaurants Throughout Country Cancel Charge Pending Food Administration Investigation.
The United States Food Administration announced today that Child's restaurants throughout the country have withdrawn the charge of 5 cents for bread with meals pending investigation by the administration of the necessity of such a charge.

INFLUENZA DEALS BLOW TO STATE DEPARTMENT

About thirty-five employees of the Department of State have been incapacitated for several weeks past by the influenza. Two women clerks died in the early days of the epidemic.
Assistant Secretary Phillips had a mild attack of the disease, but has recovered sufficiently to be able to resume his official duties.

CAPTURED GERMAN GUN AT CAPITOL TOMORROW

Big Hun Howitzer Taken by Americans at Chateau Thierry to Be Exhibited on Plaza.
A captured six-inch German howitzer, taken July 18 at Chateau Thierry by the American 1st Army, will be exhibited at the east front of the Capitol tomorrow.

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PRESIDENT GUIDED BY ALLIED OPINION SELLS 165 BONDS; SEVEN-DAY RECORD

By the Associated Press.
WASHINGTON, October 23.—The President today sold 165 Liberty Bonds during the last seven days of the campaign.
Others given special mention by the Washington Post are: Charles Hall, Troop 52, 109 bonds; J. Leon, Troop 84, bonds; L. Heron, Troop 52, 43 bonds; W. Stephenson, Troop 100, 51 bonds; and J. Marshall, Troop 1, 73 bonds.
The scouts only took part in the campaign during the last week. They sold \$58,550 worth of bonds.
Chairman's Estimate Stands.
John Poole, chairman of the District Liberty Loan Committee, said he had received no new reports today to indicate a change in his estimate of approximately \$42,000,000 as Washington's total subscription, which estimate includes \$5,000,000 pledged by sailors at sea and cleared through Washington banks. The committee expects final official reports from all the banks tonight or tomorrow morning.
Of the 4,496 people attached to the Washington Post, 2,433, or 55 per cent, bought bonds of the fourth Liberty Loan. The total amount of the subscription was \$1,411,400, more than the combined amounts they invested in the three previous issues.
The highest ratio of subscribers was in the militia bureau, where 88 per cent of the subscribers bought bonds. Next in order was the bureau of aircraft production, 87 per cent. The militia bureau's office, 84 per cent, and quartermaster's office, 81 per cent, also had high ratios.
Among those who worked hard to put Washington over the top were a group of well known women who sold bonds day and night at a booth in the Shoreham Hotel. Two of these women, Mrs. Edward Mitchell and Mrs. Woodbury Blair, devoted all of their time to the work until stricken with influenza.

OTHER HONOR WINNERS

Others who worked at this booth were Mrs. James Hamilton Lewis, Miss Margaret Carry, Miss Jane Gregory, Miss Mary Graham, Mrs. Perry Belmont, Miss Lascelle J. Meserve, Mrs. Paul Hudson, Mme. de Sibour, Mrs. Collins, wife of the hotel manager.
Nearly a million dollars in pledges were received from the Washington Post Office Department subscribed \$174,000 to the fourth Liberty Loan.
In other words, whatever may be the discussion on the political phases of the war, whatever the different terms of peace that may be at issue, there will be no cessation of hostilities until the all-out effort of the allies is fully carried out.
It is quite possible that the calling in of Gen. Pershing's army to the front will be done with the discussion of this second mode of treating the German situation.
The only weakness in this line of argument is the possibility that Germany will not agree to it, whereupon the Allies would be forced to continue the war. But the Allies are fully prepared to do so.

IN COMPLETE ACCORD

Just what that supremacy involves may be understood when it is said that the President and Marshal Foch are in complete accord as to the terms and conditions of the peace. The New York Times published a dispatch from Paris giving the details of the armistice program already adopted by Marshal Foch and the supreme war council. The program included the evacuation of all invaded territory and the occupation by the allies of the large forts, especially Metz, inside Alsace-Lorraine.
Furthermore, the Germans would be required to abandon the munitions and military stores in the invaded areas. Acceptance of such terms would mean that the allied armies would be required to accept the terms of an armistice, and the war would be over.

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Public to Learn Soon

The public may get some positive information tonight or tomorrow on which to gauge the situation, but the decision in government circles today is being interpreted as meaning consultation with the allied governments before the final decision is made.
Whatever the final decision, it is fully expected that Great Britain, France and Italy will be in accord with it. If one believes, therefore, that Germany is really trying to surrender, the public will be able to judge the situation.

THREAT OF MACHINE GUNS

"In this way a peasant had to give up for 600 rubles (\$300) a cow for 100 rubles (\$50). The village near Kharkov, where the peasants refused to yield up anything, was threatened with machine guns. The Germans took away everything they could lay their hands on, especially cattle, and the peasants were threatened with machine guns.

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